

# The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,  
Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1837.

VOL. III.....NO. 116.  
Three Dollars per Annum.

## TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

**State of North Carolina, Wayne County.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,  
November Term, 1836.  
Rich'd Washington, } Original Attachment,  
Alex'r Croom, } levy on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed himself out of the State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied upon, will be condemned to plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at Office the 3d Monday of November, 1836.  
JNO. A. GREEN, CLK.  
Dec. 26, 1836. 115-6t.

**State of North Carolina, Wayne County.**  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,  
November Term, 1836.  
Washington & Wright, } Original Attachment,  
Alex'r Croom, } levy on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed himself out of the State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied upon, will be condemned to plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at Office the 3d Monday of November, 1836.  
JNO. A. GREEN, CLK.  
Dec. 26, 1836. 115-6t.

## REMOVAL.

**Drug Store.**  
**T. S. Beckwith & Co.**  
have removed to the store on Fayetteville street, formerly occupied by Mr. Dupuy, one door above the Star Office. Their assortment is now one of the most extensive and complete in the State, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, a great variety of Fancy articles, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, choice Wines, Superior Cognac Brandy, Flint's best Spanish Segars, &c. &c. Physicians from abroad will have their orders promptly attended to, on reasonable terms.  
Dec. 7. 110-1f.

## BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

NO MISTAKE!  
**75,000** VOLUMES of foreign and American Books, for sale  
At the **N. Carolina Book Store,** and undoubtedly comprising the greatest variety to be found in any establishment in the U. States. The stock consists in part of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books; the latest and most approved edition of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German School Books, Globes, Maps and Charts. Also, a splendid assortment of Stationary, Fancy Articles, Cutlery, &c., besides a large assortment of paper, such as folio, medium, Foolscap, Letter and Wrapping paper Gilt Frames, Moulding Prints, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. One of the firms now stationed in New York, will be constantly in the northern markets and having made this arrangement, we shall be able at all times to supply any order for Books or other articles in our line of business, at the shortest notice.  
**TURNER & HUGHES,**  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Jan. 4. 114-1f.

## DR. PRATT'S, Artificial Nipple Shield,

FOR the prevention and cure of Sore Nipples. The following highly respectable certificates are deemed a sufficient recommendation for those who are afflicted in this manner, to try them.

From Doctor Wm. P. Dewees, late Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of Philadelphia:  
Doct. ELIJAH PRATT:

DEAR SIR: As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible sufferings from sore nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the "Shield" you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed; and I have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed: I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that it could be distributed through the various Apothecaries, that it might be used by them. I am yours, &c.

M. P. DEWEES, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1834.

From Dr. Thomas Seawall, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, District of Columbia:

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th Feb., 1834.  
Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application, among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to anything previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, Sore Nipples; a disease which so frequently afflicts young women.

THOMAS SEAWALL, M. D.  
The above instrument is for sale, at the moderate price of 25 cents.—  
**WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.**  
Raleigh, Feb. 1836.

## FROM THE GLOBE.

### UNMASKING OF MOTIVES.

Mr. Calhoun, in the elaborate paper of August, 1831, from which we quoted yesterday, was endeavoring to effect a retreat from the precipice of nullification, to tenable ground. He had reached the point whence the next step forward was a leap from the Tarpeian Rock; and struck with terror at the look below, he became suddenly "honest" and was content to take an honest stand. He absolved himself from all the ruin he had plotted, by surrendering his project for overthrowing the tariff or government, before the public debt was paid, for the following simple, easy, "honest," and rational remedy:

The honest and obvious course is, to prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury, by a timely and judicious reduction of the imposts; and thereby to leave the money in the pockets of those who made it, and from whom it cannot be honestly nor constitutionally taken, unless required by the fair and legitimate wants of the Government. If, neglecting a disposition so obvious and just, the Government should attempt to keep up the present high duties, when the money was no longer wanted, or to dispose of this immense surplus by enlarging the old, or devising new, schemes of appropriations; or finding that to be impossible, it should adopt the most dangerous, unconstitutional, and absurd project ever devised by any Government, of dividing the surplus among the States, (a project which, if carried into execution, could not fail to create an antagonistic interest between the States and General Government, on all questions of appropriations, which would certainly end in reducing the latter to a mere office of collection and distribution) either of these modes would be considered by the section suffering under the present high duties, as a fixed determination to perpetuate for ever what it considers as present unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive burden.

In this Mr. Calhoun put himself on "honest and constitutional" ground. He insisted most justly that a surplus could neither be honestly nor constitutionally taken from the people, and that a distribution among the States was "the most dangerous, unconstitutional, and absurd project ever devised by any Government, and could not fail to create an antagonistic interest between the States and General Government." But the most remarkable passage in this honest paper, is that which discloses the motive which now makes him a zealot in the distribution instead of reduction. Speaking of the consequence of an accumulation of a surplus for distribution, he displays his *forfeited knowledge* of the effects which he is now straining every nerve to draw out of that very surplus, and which he also, but a few days ago, said he *forfeared* would be the result of his compromise bill. What he seeks, through his compromise, surplus, and distribution, is explained by the following avowal of 1831,

"THE SURPLUS, (says he,) I HAZARD NOTHING IN SAYING, FROM THE NATURE OF MEN AND GOVERNMENT, IF EVER PERMITTED TO ACCUMULATE, WOULD CREATE AN INTEREST STRONG ENOUGH TO PERPETUATE ITSELF, SUPPORTED AS IT WOULD BE BY OTHERS, SO NUMEROUS AND POWERFUL.

He begins the works of distribution, then, because, from his mode of judging of men and Government, "it would create an interest strong enough to perpetuate itself!" And what are those other interests, so numerous and powerful, which are to ally themselves with the interest strong enough to perpetuate itself; does not every public man see that Mr. Calhoun alludes to the manufacturing interest? This is to come in aid of the cupidity which is to be generated by annual distribution, in the State Legislatures, and, together with vast rail road companies, stretching in a belt from west to south, coupled with an enormous banking power, is to triumph over the humbler and divided and inert influences of the masses of the community, who are borne to the earth with a load of taxation, without perceiving the mode in which it is brought to bear upon them.

That Mr. Calhoun, when he made his compromise with Clay for a share of the spoils, had resolved to enlist these "other interests" in the grand manufacturing monopolies, to aid the direct power of distribution to perpetuate the tariff, is manifest from the fact, that at the moment when reduction was proclaimed as the object, the tax of fifty per cent, repealed the year before on coarse woollens, was restored by the compromise, before the repealing law had time to take effect.

Next to a poll tax, we consider this tax on coarse woollens the most cruel, iniquitous and fraudulent imposition ever levied on a people. It is literally a tax to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer. It was but a few days since we saw some notice of a rich wools manufacturing monopolist making princely donations to benevolent institutions. This worthy man shows, that he has a sense of the cruel extortion of the laws by which he is burdened with a surplus, as well as the Treasury. But it is not monstrous, that every poor laborer in our country, when fencing against the inclemency of the season should be compelled to pay at least FIVE DOLLARS ADDITIONAL PRICE FOR HIS WOOLEN COAT, BREECHES, AND BLANKET, MERELY TO SWELL THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY, AND TO PAY THE MANUFACTURING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AN EQUAL BOUNTY, TO ENLIST THEIR CO-OPERATION IN THE PERPETUATION OF THE SURPLUS-RAISING POLICY?

The curse of the tariff is, that in creating its accumulations, those who pay the tax which is first paid by the merchant into the custom-house, and then charged at a higher rate for the advance in the price of the article, are not aware of the tax they pay, in the enhancement of the price by the law. If it were levied directly on the garment, when on the person of the wear-

er, a standing army could not enforce it. What man would endure to be taken by the button, by a tax collector, and told, "Sir, this coat of yours, with the waistcoat and pantaloons, must have required three yards of cloth, worth twenty dollars. You must pay fifty per cent. ad valorem, as a tax to the Government. This is precisely ten dollars, and you must pay it to raise a sum for distribution, according to the act of compromise between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, by whom it was agreed that this tax taken off on the recommendation of President Jackson should be restored." Does any man suppose that such an imposition would be tolerated by the people, if its indirect operation were thus directly brought to bear in a mode making manifest its oppressor? But if the secret and insidious extortion of the custom house is not understood nor severely felt by the wealthier classes—if that portion engaged in manufactures feel it as a bounty instead of a burden—if other rich men find their advantage in appropriating it to enhance their real estate by internal improvements, and other modes of appropriating the surplus in the Treasury to private emolument—there is one class in whose "looped and wondrous raggedness" the cruelty and injustice of this tax is visible to the world, and keenly felt by the poor victims themselves, although they cannot trace their sufferings to the Government which they are taught to believe protects them. There is not one unfortunate laborer in this country, who find his wages too scant to clothe him and his family comfortably, who does not feel, in the bitter and biting frost of this inclement season, the heartless tyranny of two cold-blooded Senators, who have compromised his comfort to make a distribution of a portion of his little earnings to feed their political schemes.

## Legislature of North Carolina.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they have passed the following engrossed bills, viz: A bill authorizing county Courts to settle disputed boundaries between Counties. A bill empowering the Halifax & Weldon rail road company, to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road company; also a Bill to amend an act, "entitled an act," authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed lands, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in the year of 1817 and 1819 in the Counties of Haywood and Macon, which were severally read and ordered to be enrolled. Received from the House of Commons, the resignation of Thomas Y. Wright as Lt. Col. of the 29th Regiment of N. C. Militia, which was read and accepted. Received from the House of Commons a message, stating, that they have passed the following engrossed bills, viz: A Bill concerning Brokers, and a bill to incorporate the town of Greensboro' which were read and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, "entitled a bill," to repeal an act, for the better administration of justice in the County of Haywood, passed in the year 1833, chapter 41, and for other purposes; which was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

## COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—  
MR. HAYWOOD'S  
Resolutions and Statistics relating to the Surplus Revenue and other funds of the State.

I. Resolved, That the surplus money of the United States, to be deposited with North Carolina, ought not to be kept useless and profitless, but that the same shall be invested in such manner as to secure the capital, and also to advance the great interests of this State.

II. Resolved, That the moneys in the State Treasury, and all the stocks belonging to this State, and debts owing to this State (except the bonds for Cherokee Lands, not paid) shall be restored to the Public Treasury, notwithstanding they may have been heretofore allotted to the Board of Internal Improvement or the Literary Fund, and that these, together with the surplus money of the United States aforesaid, shall constitute a common fund, to be regulated and disposed of as follows, to wit:

1st. The State debt of 400,000 dollars, shall be purchased in, and such provisions made by law as will stop the interest; and prohibit the re-issue of the scrip, except it shall be made necessary on a demand by the General Government, for repayment of the surplus money, deposited in North Carolina.

2d. The Literary Fund shall consist of the swamp lands of this State, not heretofore entered by individuals, and also the following stocks, to wit:

6,000 shares of the stock in State Bank, - - - (cost) \$600,000  
2,122 shares of stock in Bank Cape-Fear, - - - (cost) 212,200  
\$812,200

Cash to be immediately invested in Bank Stock, - - - 187,300

Making, - - - \$1,000,000  
Which is to accumulate as heretofore, for the purposes of education.

2d. The Internal Improvement Fund shall consist of the Cherokee bonds not yet paid (as is now required by law,) the Cherokee Lands not sold, the debts owing to said board, as heretofore constituted, or to the State for funds loaned from the Internal Improvement Fund, and nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars of money, now or hereafter to be received into the Treasury, until otherwise provided by law.

III. Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, shall be authorized to expend not exceeding 200,000 dollars, to reclaim the swamp lands belonging to said fund, provided the board think it can be beneficially laid out. It is expedient to provide by law for re-organizing the said board, and to clothe them with power, by themselves or their agents, to enter on the lands of other persons for the purposes of surveying &c.—to devise a system of equitable assessment, on the lands belonging to individuals, which may be drained by their works, and to enforce the payment thereof with proper restrictions, or to establish rules by which individuals may be allowed to aid in their works when prosecuted, and be exempted from any assessment, and such other constitutional powers as may be needful to put into execution the great improvement herein contemplated, and also to sell the lands which may be reclaimed. But the canal or canals that may be executed by them, shall in no wise be sold to individuals. The board however shall drain the lands, by contract with others at specified prices, agreed on with contractors, who shall give bond and security, to perform the contracts, under such restrictions and upon such conditions as may be prescribed.

IV. Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement ought to be re-organized; and that they be authorized to subscribe two-fifths of the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as soon as individuals (able to pay it) shall subscribe three-fifths of the said capital stock, and that they subscribe in like manner to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, for the construction thereof from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River; provided however, that the State will not take stock unless individuals shall subscribe three-fifths of the whole amount of the capital, which competent Engineers shall report to be necessary to complete the Road. Twenty-five per cent, or more, on the shares of individuals, shall be actually paid in, before the State shall be called on to pay any thing on her subscription, so as to prevent any imposition on the State by individual stockholders' first expending the money of the public and then failing to pay their own subscriptions, or to enforce collection from delinquents.

V. Resolved, That the interest and dividends accruing on the Internal Improvement stocks shall be appropriated to the fund for

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions after they are approved by the House) shall be referred to a select Committee or Committees, with instructions to prepare bills for carrying the same into full effect, and said Committee or Committees have leave to sit during the session of this House.

## Statement of Funds referred to in foregoing Resolutions.

Stock in State Bank 6000 shares	\$600,000
Bank of Cape-Fear 2122 shares	212,200
Cash (see Treasurer's Report),	38,600
Debt (money loaned to Tennessee River Turnpike Company.)	2,700
Stock in Dancombe Turnpike Company,	5,000
Stock in Cape-Fear Navigation Company,	32,000
Stock in Roanoke Navigation Company,	30,000
1953 Shares residue of stock in the Bank of Newbern, estimated at 6 per cent	11,854
3050 Shares residue of stock in the State Bank, estimated at 8 per cent	24,400
Surplus Money,	1,911,700
Total	\$2,868,354

For Literary Fund, \$12,200 stock do 187,800 cash to buy stock - - - 1,000,000

Leaves \$1,868,354

For redemption of State debt, 400,000

Leaves \$1,268,354

For Literary Fund to drain Swamp Lands,

200,000

Leaves \$1,268,354

Consisting of the following to wit:

Surplus money, 1,123,900  
Other cash, 38,600  
Residue of old Bank Stocks, 35,154  
Note, (Turnpike Co.), 2,700  
Navigation and Road Stocks, good for 67,000

1,268,354

If State subscribes 2-5 to Wilmington road it will be \$520,000

Do. Yadkin Road, 400,000

920,000

Leaves (unappropriated,) \$348,354

Consisting of the following viz:

Navigation and Turnpike Stocks, 67,000  
Old Banks, 36,154  
Note and Interest, 2,700  
Cash, 38,600  
Surplus, 203,900

\$348,354

Should a call be made by the General Government for the Surplus, the State will have the following means to answer that call.

Balance unappropriated,	348,354
Literary Fund,	1,000,000
Stocks in Rail Roads,	920,000
Lands of Cherokees,	350,000 (\$150,000 less than the estimate)
State Scrip,	400,000
Aggregate \$3,018,854 made by a committee	
If the Swamp Lands be added, of this Assembly, it will swell the sum beyond 4,000,000	

If ever called for, the fund will certainly not be demanded in 6 years; in that time the Literary fund at 7 per cent, (interest re-invested) will increase \$501,500. This will make the aggregate means of the State 3,018,354 501,500

Aggregate \$3,519,854 besides the swamp lands.

No account is taken of bonds for Cherokee Lands in the foregoing statement.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the surplus revenue, Mr. McNEELIE rose and said:

Mr. Chairman:

In rising to offer a few remarks, relative to the important matter now under consideration, suffer me to say, it is not with the expectation of influencing the vote of a single member here present, but simply to state a few reasons, in explanation of the course I intend to pursue. I look upon the disposal of this surplus revenue, to be one of the most important subjects that could possibly engage the attention of the Legislature; it is one in which my constituents are deeply interested, and it is one sir, on which the future prosperity of North Carolina materially depends; and however much I may differ with gentlemen, relative to what disposition ought to be made of it, I shall not be so illiberal as to suppose they are actuated by selfish and disinterested motives, or that they are callous and dead to the best interest of the State; not at all sir, I have ever entertained the opinion that men may differ and be honest, and while I make this concession to others, I hope they will extend a like courtesy to me, for sir, I know the sentiments of my own heart, they are purely North-Carolinian; I drew my first breath within her limits, and I expect to draw my last. Surely then Mr. Chairman, I can have no interest, but an interest in common with all her citizens—and believe me sir, there is nothing that would be more gratifying to my feelings, than to witness her general prosperity. We are now Mr. Chairman, enjoying a political calm, after an angry and spirited contest, which, for the time being, engrossed our whole attention, and in many instances burst asunder the bonds of friendship, knitted by kindred ties, and made enemies of many, whose interest required they should be friends. I say sir, the contest is over, the political ocean presents an unruffled surface, and the disappointed mind finds consolation in the dispassionate reflection, that a man must rule.

Let us then, with one accord turn our attention to those things which more immediately concern our local and individual welfare, and by one united effort if possible, raise North Carolina to that eminent stand, which the respectability of her citizens, the fertility of her soil, and her inflexible devotion to liberty, justly entitle her.

I am, sir, an advocate for internal improvement, and give it as my solemn and deliberate opinion, that the future welfare of our State, absolutely requires that a portion of this surplus revenue, should be set apart for that purpose; but sir, I do not sanction the report of the committee of twenty-six, and consequently from the lights now before me, will vote against bill No. 1, under consideration, unless amended. The bill first enacts, that the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars be appropriated and added to the fund for the support of common and convenient schools, and then directs that the residue of the said deposits be added to the fund for internal improvements, and shall be surrendered into the custody of the president and directors of the board of internal improvement, and that the said board shall proceed to loan out the said fund to corporations or individuals, upon satisfactory security being given, at an annual interest of four and a half, five, and six per cent, varying according to the amount so borrowed. Mr. Chairman, I have yet to learn how the several rail road incorporated companies in our State are to be benefited if we carry into effect the provisions of this bill. I confess, sir, I know but little about the terms of borrowing money, but unless I am very much deceived, they can borrow on better terms from foreign capitalists than is here proposed. And shall it be said that North Carolina, with an overflowing, and at the same time, with an impoverished, yet enterprising people, will exact more of them than a disinterested foreigner; I blush to speak it. No, sir, let us set an example to the citizens of our State, that may nerve the arm of industry and stimulate the spirit of enterprise. When they subscribe three-fifths of the capital stock of any work of public utility, let us authorize the board of internal improvement, or the receipt of this money, to subscribe the remaining two-fifths. By investing the money in stock of this description, the State will undoubtedly realize a greater profit from it than from any other investment she can possibly make; and should the wants of the Federal Treasury require its return,

be it sooner or later, this stock, in my humble opinion, would fetch a premium, even under the hammer.

As to the precise amount we will receive, I am not accurately informed, but from the various estimates I have seen, suppose it will not vary far from two million of dollars. Well, even the half of this sum added to the Capital of our active and enterprising citizens, the enquiry that naturally presents itself, is—what may we not accomplish? the obstructions that have hitherto paralyzed all our efforts, and circumscribed us within our present sphere of action, vanish and appear as so many objects placed by the ruling hand of a superintending power, to test our wisdom and ingenuity.

We have now arrived at an important crisis in the affairs of our State; it is now to be seen whether North Carolina, will push boldly forward; enter the list with those who contend for superiority; or ingloriously surrender the prize, by an apathy almost proverbial. It sir, is no new topic; it has been a theme on which her statesmen and orators have descanted; and while they have pourtrayed, in strains as eloquent as true, the great and incalculable benefits, inseparably incident to the internal improvement of her condition; a deaf ear has been turned to their remonstrances and their calls disregarded.

Many in despair have left the State, and emigrated to the far west, to more hospitable climes, where their talents of every kind find ready employment. It is true, sir, a spirit of enterprise, to a limited extent, is now abroad in our State; several rail road Companies have been incorporated, and present appearances indicate their speedy accomplishment. This, sir, is truly exhilarating to the patriot, and justifies the conclusion that the day of her deliverance draweth nigh; the long looked for object stands just in view, and from comparatively a "Rip Van Winkle" of the South, she may arise and take her stand, if not in the front rank, at least above those who choose to revile her. Sir, it is an undoubted fact that North Carolina possesses more natural advantages than any other State in the Union; her climate is healthy and temperate; unseathed by the oppressive heat of a southern summer, and free from the chilling blasts of a northern winter; her soil admirably productive and adapted to the cultivation of almost every article of consumption used as a necessary or luxury; her harbors surpassed by but few on the southern Atlantic, and her yeomanry unsurpassed for industry, frugality and economy. Yet notwithstanding all this, she has suffered to grow up spontaneously, like the rose of the wilderness, uncultivated and unadorned by the hand of art.

Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully ask this deliberative body, to what purposes could a portion of this money be better applied, than to works of Internal Improvement? this is an object of paramount importance; like Aarons rod, swallows up all other considerations; for, sir, with all our natural advantages as a state, we are destitute of natural facilities, in the transportation of our produce; our rich valleys and fertile plains, are situated far from any market, and in many instances locked up by hills and rugged mountains, which render our present means of transportation (by wagon and team) slow, tedious and difficult, besides sir, unfortunately, our State is divided into two great geographical parties. The idea of an Eastern and Western interest, the one separate and distinct from the other, has drawn a line of demarcation in this State, and sir a line of demarcation in this hall; its effects have been withering; it has blighted some of our fairest prospects, and caused us to remain stationary, while the tide of our improvement has passed us by. Why is this, Mr. Chairman. The answer is obvious, it is for the want of a community of feeling between the parties; altho citizens of the same State, bound by the same ties, and governed by the same laws, yet take the body of the people in mass, in either section, they know almost as little about each other, as they do about the wild Arab, or the untamed Tartar; but sir, you open an intercourse between them, by means of a rail road, communication; let them become familiar with each others peculiar situation and wants—you at once burst asunder those party bounds, and consign to the tomb, this local feeling; they will then go for the general welfare of the whole State, and not for the interest of a particular section.

Sir, our destiny is in our own hands; a weighty responsibility rests upon the action of this Legislature; the public attention is every where aroused to the disposition of this money; expectation stands on tiptoe, and should we adjourn, and go home, without vesting some portion of it towards the improvement of our State, I, for one will despair of her future welfare; the watchman at his post, may continue his song, a little more sleep, a little more slumber: Sir, I shall not indulge in a train of melancholy repetitions, I would much rather anticipate the hope that there is yet prosperity in store for old North Carolina, and that from a profound slumber, she may be awakened, and proceed with a determination, not to falter on account of difficulties or despair at failures.

SENATE. Wednesday, January 11.—Mr. DUNN presented the resignation of John Shell, as Major of the thirty second Regiment of N. C. Militia, which was read,